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Mr. Stephen C. Gray, of the firm of Barker, Dounce, Rose & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants, of Elmira, N. Y., insured in 1871 under a twenty-year endowment policy, with ten-year Tontine period. The result is: He gets \$811 and his insurance for ten years, for the use of his premiums, the full sum paid by him being returned in cash, with \$811 added. See his letter below:

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 26, 1881.

George F. Haskell, Manager for State, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day made settlement through you with the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on my policy, No. 85,646, which I took ten years ago on the "ten-year dividend plan." I have paid on the ten thousand dollars a total of premiums amounting to \$4,782.00, and receive as the result of Tontine profits the sum of \$5,593.00 in cash, this being \$811.00 more than I have paid, and the insurance has not cost me anything. This is to me so satisfactory that you can write me for another \$10,000 policy, and I will try Tontine again.

Yours truly,

S. C. GRAY.

TEN-YEAR ENDOWMENT, TEN-YEAR TONTINE.

Lewis Roberts, Esq., a prominent flour merchant of New York, on settlement of his policy has favored the THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY with the following acknowledgment:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1881.

In 1871, I took a policy in the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY for \$10,000 on the ten-year endowment, ten-year dividend plan. I have this day (it being the completion of the endowment period,) made settlement on the above policy, having received the sum of fourteen thousand and ninety-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$14,092.38), being the amount of policy and Tontine profits. This is eminently satisfactory and exceeds my expectations. The result is an actual investment of the money paid at about five per cent. compound interest, and ten thousand dollars' (\$10,000,) insurance for ten years for nothing.

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PITTSBURGH, PA., January 11, 1882.

Messrs. Ward & Seelaus, New York Life Insurance Company.

DEAR SIR:—My Tontine policy taken in your company ten years ago having matured, from the options presented to me I have decided to take paid-up insurance for full amount of \$5,000, and withdraw my accumulated surplus in cash of \$759.34.

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Having carried considerable insurance in different companies, I find on comparison this policy to have yielded me the best returns of any. I consider it but just to the excellent management of your company to express my high appreciation of it, and would recommend it to all in want of substantial and profitable insurance, and have myself taken another \$5,000 policy.

Very truly, yours,

WALTER S. JARBOE.

When TONTINE INSURANCE was first written, some twelve years ago, it was regarded in a certain sense as an experiment, there not being a disposition then as now to invest largely. The results have been, however, so much better than was anticipated that the Company is now writing risks of \$50,000 and upwards upon the most prominent bankers, manufacturers and other business men of New York and Philadelphia, as well as of all the leading centres of the country.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

"THE people of the United States, whether considered as citizens of the United States separately or of the nation bodily, are the same persons.

"They therefore are interested not to waste nationally what would be useful to them separately.

"They will demand, when the facts are comprehended, that no source of revenue available to them as a whole, and not available otherwise, shall be sacrificed while their separate necessities remain pressing.

"They will see that what aids them from the national direction aids them as to all their other relations,—State, county, township, municipal.

"They will decide that to throw away money out of the national pocket when it is full, because of a pretended difficulty in transferring it to the State and local pockets, is folly; FOR BOTH POCKETS BELONG TO THE SAME PEOPLE."

THE President has returned to the capital, much benefited by his trip to the farther West. His presence in Washington will be necessary, as an embassy from Corea,—the first sent to any country, except China and Japan,—has arrived at San Francisco and is on its way to our national capital. At its head is the king's nephew, and the other principal members are persons of high rank. Since the arrival of the Japanese embassy sent by the Shogun, not the Mikado, in 1859, no diplomatic event has occurred so likely to interest the people generally. The Coreans do the American people honor in taking the eastward course in their way round the world. We wish heartily that our treatment of them may justify the confidence in us as their best and most unselfish friends, which they have in common with China and Japan.

THE tracks of the Northern Pacific Railroad advancing from the east and the west were joined about the 21st of August, and one of the most remarkable public works of the age was thus brought to a substantial completion. The union took place at Independence Creek, fifty-five miles west of Helena, Montana Territory. Since then, there have been several more or less formal celebrations of the auspicious event, and at Lake Minnetonka, in Minnesota, on Tuesday of the present week, a dinner was given to Mr. VILLARD, president of the road, at which speeches were made by a number of distinguished gentlemen, including President ARTHUR and Secretary LINCOLN. It is notable that there were not wanting many just words of appreciation for the enterprise and faith of the man who more than any other made this great work possible at this period of time, JAY COOKE, and who failed in carrying it to completion more because of adverse circumstances than of unjustified plans or methods.

MR. DORSEY has at last reached the solid rock in his defamatory communications to *The Sun*. He publishes, not his romancing reminiscences, but the letters he received from Mr. GARFIELD and other Republican leaders during the campaign of 1880. These letters bear the stamp of genuineness; had they been concocted by our great national romancer, they would have contained something incriminatory of Mr. GARFIELD, whereas they are in fact as harmless a series of epistles as ever passed between a candidate and the secretary of a campaign committee. They contain allusions to the expense of the campaign in Indiana, but not a single hint that the money sent to that State was to be used for any illegitimate purpose. They speak of the necessity for caution and silence in regard to some of the plans of the campaign; but they give no indication that there was any reason for this beyond the honest tactics of political movement. Mr. DORSEY no doubt regards these letters with peculiar feelings. They belong to a time when he still was admitted into the counsels of honest men; and he seems to

think that they either show that he was honest, or that these associates were no better than himself. The answer to this lies in the broad fact that Mr. GARFIELD and Mr. ARTHUR, when they found what sort of a man they had been consorting with, both took steps to consign him to a prison cell. They were Republican newspapers that exposed Mr. DORSEY, and Republican officials who directed his prosecution, although they knew the unscrupulous use he would make of whatever he had learned in confidence while secretary of the National Committee.

We observe that Mr. J. H. WOODWARD, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has taken steps to have Mr. DORSEY's allegations brought to the attention of the grand jury in Indianapolis. We hope he will succeed in having a thorough investigation of the charges. Mr. DORSEY forced to go on the witness-stand, with Mr. NEW and other Republicans telling all they know of that campaign in Indiana, would give the country better means for a judgment than it possesses at present. It would be shown (1) that much less money was spent in Indiana than Mr. DORSEY wishes should be believed, (2) that the contributions of Mr. DORSEY and others of this class were very small in amount, and (3) that the legitimate expenses of the campaign for "pickets" and the like were great enough to absorb all the money sent to the State.

THE investigation into the telegraph strike by the Senate Committee on Labor Troubles has been so much of a success that it has forced the Western Union Telegraph Company to put in an appearance and state its side of the case. Dr. NORVIN GREEN, president of the Company, has been before the Committee, and though he is not the frankest of witnesses it has been some satisfaction to get even a partial answer from him. He maintains, of course, that the profits of the Company are not excessive, amounting to no more than ten per cent. upon the amount of the stock; but he does not give us the means of saying what percentage this is upon the actual investment of the stockholders. The enemies of the road say it is nearly fifty per cent. upon the money they put into telegraphing. This he seems to deny when he says that, in addition to the twenty millions originally invested, the Company has spent nineteen millions in extensions during the last thirteen years. But the annual profits of the Company, even on thirty-nine million dollars, are excessive, and there seems reason to believe that these figures are an exaggeration. At any rate, the prosperity of the Company, even in these hard times, is too great to justify the miserable salaries it pays and the reductions made in these salaries. Dr. GREEN says that telegraphing is as well paid as any other employment demanding the same grade of intelligence; but this is so notoriously untrue as to bring all the rest of his testimony into suspicion. Dr. GREEN was especially emphatic against Government telegraphy, and the removal of telegraph lines from above to under ground in the great cities.

THOSE intelligent people who think strikes are wrong because they always fail, should take note of the inference drawn from this supposed fact by one of the witnesses before the Senate Committee. Mr. JOHN F. MCCLELLAND, an operator of the Western Union Company, presented statistics which seem to show that strikes generally are unsuccessful. Out of 2,352 strikes which have occurred in Europe since 1870, he had obtained the facts as to two hundred and sixty-one. Of these, one hundred and eighty-nine had failed and seventy-two had succeeded. He was inclined to think that of the remainder nearly all had failed; but for this we see no warrant. His inference was not that strikes are such bad things that workmen should abstain from them. It was that workingmen having failed to secure their rights by co-operation in trade-unions nothing is left but to force the Government to "take charge of all branches of industry, as it has of mail-carrying for the country."

If Mr. McCLELLAND's premises were sound, his conclusion would be unavoidable. But they are not; for strikes have not failed as a means of securing the rights of workingmen. In some cases, and that especially in the last decade, they have failed because the condition of the market has enabled employers to stand out against even just demands. But such failure is only temporary; as Mr. THORNTON well observes, a strike that is defeated at the time may result in a victory soon afterwards, when the terms asked are granted in order to prevent its renewal. In some cases, strikes have met with deserved failure, because they asked more than employers could give; and the employers resisted to the end, as they had nothing to gain by coming to terms. But as a rule strikes have been effective in securing better pay, shorter hours and more reasonable conditions for the working classes. That workingmen by combination can secure their rights, is a reason against experiments with communism. When the workman, even by co-operation with his fellows, can do nothing to improve his condition, the day of trial for our institutions and proprietary methods cannot be far distant.

Mr. JOHN ROACH in his testimony before the Committee said that he refused to deal with his workingmen through trade-unions, because these bodies refuse to recognize the individual rights of the men. This has a nice sound, but no substance. Hard experience has shown workingmen that in their dealings with capital they can effect no change in the terms of their bargains so long as they stand single. Their union is necessary to resistance of unfairness; and they have a right to strengthen the principle of union by refusing to work in the same shop with those who stand aloof from their organizations. That is the amount of their refusal to recognize the individuality of the single workman. They insist that in advancing the common cause they must move together. Those who refuse to accept this principle are left free to do as they please; but the union workmen will not work alongside them. If Mr. ROACH can do without the service of unionists in his ship-yards, they will not meddle with either him or his men. If he chooses to employ unionists, he knows upon what terms he will get their services; and whether he ignores or recognizes them in his dealings with his men he in that case will be obliged to conform to their rules.

Some important facts concerning the building of iron and steel ships in the United States are just now presented in a statistical exhibit by the *Press* of this city. They show that the industry is making a steady and strong growth, and that it provides a very large consumption for the product of the iron and steel mills. Thus, the tonnage and number of iron and steel ships built in this country, up to and inclusive of 1882, were as follows:

Years.	Number.	Tonnage.	Years.	Number.	Tonnage.
1868,	—	2,801	1876,	25	21,346
1869,	—	4,584	1877,	7	5,927
1870,	—	8,281	1878,	32	26,960
1871,	—	15,479	1879,	24	22,068
1872,	20	12,766	1880,	31	25,582
1873,	26	26,548	1881,	42	28,356
1874,	23	33,097	1882,	43	40,097
1875,	20	21,632			

But in this year a much greater product will be shown. On the Delaware River (including in this designation the yards near the river at Wilmington,) there have been built in the first six months of 1883 fifty-one iron and five steel vessels, with a total tonnage of 55,070 tons. This includes substantially the whole work of the country in this line, scarcely any iron or steel vessels being built elsewhere; but, as will be seen, the half-year's work is greater than the whole of that reported for 1882, and the latter half of 1883 will make a large addition.

The consumption of iron and steel in these fifty-six vessels is estimated at 55,079 tons, and, as much of it has to be fabricated in a special manner in the mills, the amount of labor represented in it alone is a large item.

SOME facts stated in connection with these figures deserve special mention. The iron-ship yards on the Delaware, formerly three in number, are now six; a large and important one, of which Lieutenant GORRINGE is director, has been added the present year. All of them are enlarging their business; "the large builders are increasing the capacity and facilities of their yards as fast as their operations render such steps necessary." Several of the ships built this year are for

foreign trade,—for South America, the West Indies, and elsewhere. Compound engines have been used, it is stated, in all but one of the steamships built in the ROACH yards at Chester. As to size, several at different yards were of more than two thousand tons each.

All these facts show the importance of the industry, and indicate the assurance it has, under conditions not less favorable than now exist, of future great development. And they give assurance, too, that when the day arrives in which the American ship-owner shall be enabled to run his vessel at a rate of expense no greater than that of the foreign owner he will begin to establish new lines on the ocean, competing for the trade of the world, and he will place his orders for them in the ship-yards of his own country.

PHILADELPHIA's financial procedure commands attention. The fact that no more money can be spent than the sum actually received from taxes, and that the Councils are obliged by stringent enactment to decide first what is to be expended, and then to lay a tax that will surely produce the amount, are features which cause approving, not to say envious, comment in many quarters. The appreciation of the system is general; it is thoroughly realized everywhere that "pay as you go" is the safe rule for municipalities, and that it is particularly and especially the needful rule since most of them in the past twenty years have accumulated enormous bonded debts.

BUT the tax-rate required to meet the proper and necessary expenses of the city is still very high. Though it has come down from 2.25 per cent. in 1877 to 1.85 per cent in 1883, the latter still entails a heavy burden on the owners of real property. Moreover, the sum realized at the present rate is barely enough to maintain things in good order; it is not enough to make improvements, add new and needed buildings, reservoirs, bridges, school-houses, sewers, culverts, etc., or to replace the old and barbarous cobble-stone pavements of the city with something more tolerable for man and beast. The fact is that municipal government in America has now reached a period of slack-water and is waiting for a new tide. Philadelphia has adopted the conservative plan and has practically suspended progressive effort, while other cities, pressing forward with new work which seems to be demanded, are sinking deeper and deeper into the slough of interest-eating debt. There must be an end to this period. "Pay as you go" is, as we have said, a good rule; but the means of payment cannot all be had from the sources of taxation which are now available to the city governments. The time is at hand when they must have relief. The States must aid the municipalities, and the nation must give up to the States a part of its great share of the public income.

CONTINUING upon this theme a moment longer, we remark some of the expressions of Philadelphia journals. "The existing tax-rate," says the *Ledger*, "is quite low, and by no means more than sufficient for what must be done the coming year." The *North American*, deprecating, like the *Ledger*, the suggestion of Controller PAGE that the tax-rate be further reduced, laments the certainty that even that will be insufficient for the new work that is really demanded,—the bridge at Market Street, the development of the water supply and distribution, and the construction of necessary improvements in the highway department. "So long as so much remains to be done to bring Philadelphia up to the front rank," the present tax-rate is not too high, is the substance of the *North American's* article. These expressions are significant, and their meaning need not be misunderstood. They disclose that Philadelphia is simply holding fast. She is stationary. She cannot progress on the "pay as you go" principle until her resources for payment are increased. If she had not already a load of debt whose interest eats up much of the revenue from taxes, the case would be somewhat different, though even then it would be doubtful whether everything needful to be done could be well done with the existing sources of revenue; but as it is she is stagnating, for it is the law of nature that everything must change, and whatever does not change forward will change backward.

THE chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, Mr. COOPER, has sent a circular to many members of his party who are

voters in the State, asking a contribution to the campaign fund, and naturally the language of it has attracted attention on account of the circumstances and discussions of a year ago. It is due to Mr. COOPER and to the Republican organization to say that the new circular is in the new spirit, and represents 1883, and not 1882. It is no assessment; it is no demand. It is sent to all Pennsylvania Republicans who may be expected to contribute anything to the party fund, and the fact whether they hold a public place or occupy a private station is not taken into account. It is hard to see how a more decorous and proper letter of invitation could be framed, or one less open to the reasonable criticisms which fell upon the "Hubbellism" of 1882. Mr. COOPER says in it:

"DEAR SIR:—You are aware that the present campaign in Pennsylvania is important, not only on account of our local issues and candidates, but of its bearing on the election of the next President and the settlement of the tariff issue. By reason of the absence of all popular excitement, the polling of the Republican vote of the State will be attended with more than ordinary difficulty and expense. The Republican State Committee is compelled to call upon the friends of the cause for the funds necessary to sustain its efforts in this direction, and to defray the proper and legitimate expenses of the campaign I have the honor to solicit from you such contribution to its treasury as your devotion to the party may prompt you to make.

"You are doubtless aware that the present laws of the United States and Pennsylvania (which laws shall be faithfully observed by this committee,) prohibit the assessment of office-holders for political purposes, and that heretofore the expenses of our campaigns have been very largely borne by this class of our citizens. The right, however, of all to send to their committees amounts determined by themselves, is not questioned, either by the law or public sentiment.

"The appeal of your State committee is therefore directed to all who it has reason to believe are willing and able to give. We are asking of you as a Republican citizen, and asking only for such contribution as you feel you can and ought to make."

OF COURSE, the essential change in the situation is that brought about by the new civil service laws. Mr. COOPER's language is, as we have said, unobjectionable, but the great fact behind it is that the public officials are now free men and women. They may respond to this invitation yea or nay, and be in no more risk as to their places in one case than in the other. The relation which the chairman of the Republican Committee sustains toward them is now legitimate and proper. He may address them as he addresses other citizens, but he assumes no attitude of power, and in reality possesses no power, to deal out favor or punishment according to the nature of their response. If the new law shall be given respect and support by the public, and the vitality of enforcement by the higher officials at Washington, it will to a large degree effect what it was intended to effect,—the purgation of the "spoils" feature from politics. In Pennsylvania it may be fairly said, and it deserves to be most emphatically said, that there never was a time within the last half-century when the places under the national Government were so little used as the vendible merchandise of political traffic. It is a wholesome change so far; what is needed is that it be firmly and honestly pursued,—as to which we cannot decently omit remarking that the Democratic convention of Pennsylvania scornfully contemned it, and demanded instead a political "clean sweep," by which clerks of one party should go out and those of another party should replace them. This wretched treatment of so great and so important a question is disgraceful to the men who are responsible for it, and has not had the attention it deserves. Governor PATTISON's ideas of the civil service must be far lower than those credited to him a year ago, if the declaration of the convention, in which his friends had control, is according to his judgment and meets with his approval.

ONE more paragraph appears to be called for by the *Evening Telegraph* (Philadelphia,) in relation to the Pennsylvania Legislature's extra session. That journal, returning to the subject and quoting from THE AMERICAN a part of our remarks of last week, presents in substance three points: (1) That Governor PATTISON cannot be held responsible for the refusal of the House to adjourn, (2) that he could not have been expected to help expedite the Legislature's action, and (3) that Senator STEWART's course has been inconsistent. The last-named, it will be seen, is a new point, and it appears to be brought in by the *Telegraph* from a sensible appreciation that its other positions needed strengthening. We shall briefly remark in regard to the whole matter: (1) That Governor PATTISON's influence with and control over the action of the

(Democratic,) majority in the House and minority in the Senate—his party associates,—has been and is a plain and indisputable fact which no intelligent observer within our knowledge denies. The prolongation of the session has been according to the wish of the "Administration," as Senator GORDON and Mr. AMERMAN, its mouth-pieces, have signified in the Senate and House over and over again. (2) That the Governor, with his party, is therefore responsible for the empty and expensive farce now playing, and that it needed nothing of "coercion" or of any improper influence, but simply for him to remove the pressure from his own followers, to have brought the session to an end two months ago. (3) Mr. STEWART proposed at the extra session a Congressional bill somewhat more favorable to the Democrats than that passed at the special session by the Senate, and he has at no time abandoned his support of his measure. When it came into the Senate from the House at the special session, he again voted for it. He has preserved, so far as we can see, a just and reasonable consistency.

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. STEWART's bill did not command at the regular session any Republican support, save his own and that of one or two others. He could not pass it then, and he submitted, therefore, to the majority, which passed a different bill. The same state of facts existed at the special session. He again gave his own bill his own support, though the course of the Democratic majority, as led by the "Administration," certainly made it a pure act of grace for him to do so. And now the real cause of the Democratic complaint against him lies in the fact that he has not made an aggressive war against the Republicans on this subject, and sought to distract and demoralize their position. As to this, it may be fairly remarked that Mr. STEWART has never left the Republican ranks, and has with the utmost possible plainness disclaimed any expectation of doing so; why, therefore, he can be justly blamed for not enlisting to aid the efforts of his party opponents, is not easily perceptible.

THE New York *Herald* of Tuesday prints these concise paragraphs:

"The reduction effected in the national debt during the month of August was \$6,761,851. This is spoken of as a 'moderate' reduction; and so it is when compared with amounts that have been redeemed in previous months. But, instead of looking back and attempting to continue the high rate of redemption that has prevailed for the last few years, it is more important to look forward and see how far even this 'moderate' reduction can be carried on before it will be limited by the exhaustion of all the redeemable bonds.

"Six and one-half millions per month mean seventy-eight millions a year. In about four years, or by 1887, all the bonds that are under the control of the Government will have been called in, and no further reduction in the debt can be made before 1891. By that time, the interest charges on the debt will have been reduced by at least twelve million dollars and the surplus revenue swelled by that sum each year, thus offering a rich prize for lobby schemers and jobbers. The surplus revenue ought to be diminished to at least such a sum as will in the next seven years cancel all the debt that is payable in that time."

All of which is precisely true. And the saying of it proves how pertinent for immediate discussion the subject is. Some people have been heard to say that it is brought up prematurely by the Pennsylvania Republicans. As a matter of fact, it cannot be kept down. How then shall we do what the *Herald* insists shall be done? After fixing upon such a sum "as will in the next seven years cancel all the debt that is payable," how shall we dispose of the surplus revenue? That is the exact question.

It now appears that the resolution to recognize only the County Democracy of New York City in the next State convention is to amount to nothing. The State Committee may have meant it honestly enough, but the Democratic newspapers of the State repudiated it with such unanimity that it is regarded as dead. Only *The Argus* of Albany defended it and insisted on the principle involved. It seems that harmony in the Democratic ranks this year is to be secured at whatever cost, and Mr. TILDEN's friends do not mean that any needless offence shall be given to Mr. JOHN KELLY. This confirms the report that Mr. TILDEN means seriously his candidacy for the Democratic nomination in 1884.

The resolution seems to have had the good effect of frightening the Republicans of New York City into moving more rapidly for the reform of primary elections. Steps have been taken to throw the choice of delegates to the convention open to all the voters of the party, and it is expected that these will be completed in time.

MR. MAHONE, Mr. CHALMERS, and some other ex-Democrats of the Southern States, have been holding a conference in a Washington hotel with a view to a common plan of operations against the Bourbons, and with reference to strengthening their hold upon the Administration and its patronage. Very opportunely, Mr. JOHN R. LYNCH, chairman of the Republican State committee in Mississippi, has been putting Mr. CHALMERS before the party in his true colors as a political schemer whom the Republicans of that State repudiate, and who is trying to ride into power on their backs and that of the Administration. These gentlemen who have been in conference are one of the dangers of the situation. They hold out offers of co-operation in the South which some less scrupulous Republicans in the North are ready to accept, with the hope of carrying some of the Southern States in 1884. But any step which would implicate the party with such leaders as these would imperil its success in the North. It is quite true that a great party must contain "vessels of honor and of dishonor," and cannot be made a select and exclusive gathering. The Republican party is open to Mr. MAHONE as to everybody else. But the conditions of membership are explicit, and one of these involves the maintenance of public honor and credit in the nation and the States. When Mr. MAHONE has subscribed to that and has conformed his practice to it, he will be welcome to membership and to such leadership as he may deserve.

THAT wing of the Democratic party which recognizes Senator PENDLETON's leadership in Cincinnati threatens to bolt the nominations of the county convention and put a third ticket in the field. They allege that the recent convention was elected by fraud and managed with duplicity, and that its candidates have no claim to the support of good Democrats. This step, if it be taken, will be a gross inconsistency. The county convention cannot have been worse than was the State convention which nominated Judge HOADLY, and in which their wing of the party secured a majority by scandalous means. It was of this convention that Judge THURMAN said to General DURBIN WARD: "Your defeat was secured by damnable trickery, and the convention is a disgrace to the Democratic party of the State." To repudiate the local nominations in Cincinnati, therefore, would be a dangerous precedent under the circumstances.

That the chances of a Democratic victory in Ohio are but slim, is the impression of on-lookers generally. The withdrawal of Judge HOADLY is suggested on the plea of bad health; and rumors of that kind, even when untrue, are ominous of defeat.

THAT the vigorous exposure of Democratic misgovernment in Kentucky has not been without effect, is shown by the inaugural of Governor PROCTOR KNOTT. His brief speech to the assembled people did more than glance at the abuses in the executive as well as the legislative departments of the State, and promised better things for the future. Governor KNOTT is believed to be a man of character and resolution; we hope he may have better success than Governor HAMILTON has had in Maryland. Mr. BLACKBURN, the retiring Governor, took the opportunity of his valedictory to defend his course in the matter of granting pardons to rascals of all sorts. This but gave greater emphasis to Mr. KNOTT's declaration that he would pardon nobody, unless he were convinced of his innocence.

THE Greenbackers of Pennsylvania and of New York have held their State conventions and nominated their tickets, the same familiar names appearing in the list of delegates. These gentlemen show an admirable persistency in a losing or rather a lost cause; and the Pennsylvania convention's platform was drawn with much skill. It illustrates the *fiat* theory of money by alleging the discredit of the trade dollar as money, while the intrinsically less valuable legal-tender dollar still circulates at par. The argument is not altogether unfair. It is a fact that a Governmental *fiat* will suffice to float at par a limited quantity of depreciated or even worthless money. But all experience shows that when this is attempted with the whole or even a great part of the money of any country the results are ruinous.

The platform suggests but does not affirm that the monopoly difficulty might be solved by the adoption of the issue of national paper money in large quantities. If money were made plenty enough, they

seem to think competing lines would be constructed in such numbers as to force down the charges made by the railroads and telegraphs now in operation. We do not see the necessity of attempting a solution in this roundabout way. Why not make money so plenty that nobody would care a pin what the owners of railroads and telegraphs charged?

WE observe that the president of a Michigan railroad gives his adhesion to the reasons for stopping Sunday traffic. Whether his road has put the policy into practice, we have not learned. He adds nothing to the argument put forward by Mr. YOUNG.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad presents itself in the novel attitude of a censor of public morals. It has workshops at Fort Dodge, in Kansas, and has been contemplating their extension as well as the construction of a tributary line from that point. But Fort Dodge has been one of those Western towns in which decency and good order are not yet established. Gambling-hells, low dancing-halls,—the resorts of bad men and worse women,—have been prominent in the place: Either the railroad men did not think its property safe in such a community, or they shrank from the moral responsibility of inviting a great body of workmen into such an environment. At any rate, they told the city authorities that they must enforce the city ordinances against gambling and low amusements. If they did, the city would get the new shop and the new railroad; if not, they would remove their present shops to another point. This had the desired effect. Last Sunday was the first genuine day of rest since the place was settled. The gamblers and the like have taken their departure, and Dodge City has become an orderly and respectable town. This is the process through which such places generally pass, but only in this instance has the transformation been so sudden or been effected by a railroad.

THE Queen has done herself credit and society a service by refusing to see the new Duke of MARLBOROUGH, and directing him to return his father's insignia of the Garter to the Lord Chamberlain, instead of taking it from him in person. The Marquis of BLANDFORD, now Duke of MARLBOROUGH, is a representative of a set among the younger nobility of whom the country has every reason to be ashamed. From the death of GEORGE IV. until the practical retirement of the Queen from her social duties, decency and purity of life were the fashion in English society. Since VICTORIA became absorbed in her personal griefs and bereavements, there has been a drift backwards toward the morals and manners of the times of "the first gentleman of Europe." It cannot be said that the Prince of WALES and his brother of EDINBURGH have done anything to prevent this; and the loss of the Queen's influence has been felt severely. But there are offences which rouse her from her apathy of sorrow, and those of the Marquis of BLANDFORD hardly could be overlooked, as they have become a matter of the law courts as well as of social gossip.

THE French royalists without exception seem to be giving their adhesion to the Comte de PARIS as the representative of the legitimate line. But the unlucky star of the Orleanists still attends them. The Comte's notice of "HENRI V.'s" death to the courts of Europe could not but include the Duke of MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, as his mother was a princess of this family. But when the Duke in reply referred to this relationship the Comte had the bad taste to respond that as a Frenchman he desired not to be reminded of any ties which connected him with Germany! Had he said that the subject was painful, because it reminded him of the slow tortures inflicted in Paris on his Lutheran mother by her Catholic mother-in-law, he would not have been departing from the truth. But for any of the royal caste in Europe to set up a claim to fiery patriotism is absurd. They are as destitute of nationality as the Order of the Jesuits. They have intermarried with foreign princesses until only a fraction of their blood belongs to the country they assume to rule; and, as Germany has had more kings, kinglings and kinglets with royally marriageable daughters than all the rest of Europe, they all—English, Danish, French, Spanish and Russian,—may be described as German dynasties. The amount of BOURBON blood in the royal line of France would be expressed by a fraction with a very large denominator.

The funeral of "HENRI V." was not attended by either the

Orleanist or the Carlist princes. The latter were in a huff at being passed by; so DON CARLOS caught a convenient cold which kept him away, although he was in the neighborhood. The Comte de PARIS would not go, because the widow would not accord to him the place of chief mourner, which she claimed for her own next of kin. Whether this means that she dislikes the Orleanist princes, or only that she did not wish to have the funeral made a political demonstration, is not apparent. At any rate, it has that effect.

FRANCE seems at last to have gotten herself embroiled with China, if we may trust despatches sent on Monday. But these have a suspicious look themselves, and they were followed by others of a much less positive character. That China feels outraged by the French protectorate over Anam, is beyond doubt. But it will be as well to wait for the announcement from Shanghai, which has telegraphic communication with Peking and with Europe, before believing that the Chinese have crossed the border.

THE polyglot empire of Austria-Hungary is always in hot water with one group of Slavs or another. The Germans and the Hungarians who control the Government form but a minority of the Emperor's subjects; but the Slav majority is broken up into groups which find it difficult if not impossible to co-operate. The last disturbance is in what we still call Croatia,—the Latin name devised for the Kärnthen when Latin was still the language of geography. The Government has ordered the Hungarian escutcheon to be placed on the public buildings, and the people have torn it down, and are threatening all sorts of trouble, if it be replaced. The Magyars are hated by the Slavs far worse than the Germans, and especially so since they made common cause with the Turks against the Southern Slavs.

The matter may blow over, or it may result in serious consequences to the dual empire. Were the Bohemians, the Croats, the Slavonians, the Bosnians, the Dalmatians, and the other Slav peoples, able to offer a united resistance to the insolence of the two ruling races, they would at least secure their recognition as a third member of the imperial partnership set up in 1867.

THE latest calamity of this *annus mirabilis* is the worst of the series, both in the extent to which human life has been sacrificed and the likelihood of men's judgment being unsettled by it. The Javan earthquake, which destroyed large cities in a moment of time, submerged high mountains beneath the ocean, and changed the fixed and settled channel of Eastern commerce, is perhaps the most stupendous exercise of convulsive energy recorded in history. It recalls LYELL's statement that the forces which have produced the grand transformations of the surface of our planet are still in active operation. What the force is that produces the earthquake, science has not been able to determine. There seems good reason for disbelieving the theory that the earth's interior is a mass of molten matter over which a rind has hardened by cooling. But no other theory has been put forward which fits all the facts. It is rather uncomfortable to notice that great convulsions in one part of the world are followed at a brief interval by similar disturbances in others. The volcanic region of the Mediterranean has led off; that of the Eastern seas has followed; may not California or the Mississippi Valley come next?

[See "News Summary," page 348.]

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

THAT the outlook for 1884 is one of uncertainty, has already been said, and though the present course of affairs seems to tend to Republican advantage this is only apparent in States which the Republicans must expect to carry with certainty in order to win at all. Thus, the unfavorable aspects which Judge HOADLY's canvass wears in Ohio, and the confusion which has fallen upon the Democratic councils in Pennsylvania, signify no more as to the result in 1884 than the strengthening to the Republicans of States already included in their calculations. The doubtful and the uncertain States show no change. What Indiana will do, what New York will do, what the others that are not decidedly committed to either party will do, is still the vital question.

But the Republicans have excellent opportunity to start the ball in their direction. The President's power of initiative is valuable to them at this juncture. As to measures and as to men, he may give the country such assurance as will incline the weight, now so exactly balanced, to the Republican side.

Up to this time, Mr. ARTHUR's progress in public estimation has been negative, rather than positive. He has gained ground because, being expected not to do well, he has chosen to do very little and has done that without offence. He has not surrendered his Administration to factional uses. He has not made it a "machine" for partisan work. His appointments have in numerous instances been extremely creditable. He has given at least a decent support to measures, like the civil service act, representing the popular feeling that was so strongly expressed a year ago.

The good effect of this has been chiefly exhibited within the lines of the Republican organization. This has been greatly strengthened. Discontent has largely disappeared. Men who would not follow the party flag have come back to it. The spirit of the party has risen, and its courage has been restored. But this, though very important, is not enough. The Republican States will be carried by a full Republican vote, but the doubtful States must be carried by commanding more than the strict party strength. And this is the problem for the President. He has nine full months in which to give his Administration more than a negative popularity. He has the opportunity of the initiative. He can do, while his party opponents can only propose or oppose. The service that he may render the Republican cause is beyond estimate; for he may enable it to move over the "dead centre" where it now rests, and where it is now exposed to defeat.

PEOPLE AND STATES.

IT would scarcely have been anticipated that a financial measure which was acceptable to JOHN C. CALHOUN, and which he advocated upon the ground that it would arrest a tendency to centralization and would preserve the rights of the States, would in the year of grace 1883 be declared in New England by a Republican newspaper to be the beginning of a movement which if logically continued "must wipe out all State lines and entirely change the federal nature of the Government." Yet such a spectacle is presented. The *Courant* of Hartford takes the concise statement which we have given of the simple fact that the American people are but one set of persons, and finds in it the sure foundation for a solidified and centralized structure in which the States will be lost to view forever.

It would be easy to find in our contemporary's article features chiefly calling for ridicule. But we prefer to treat it seriously and with the utmost good faith. It will serve as an opportunity for pointing out again what we have heretofore elaborated with some fulness,—that the fact of the national Government serving the State governments as the collector in their behalf of certain revenues which separately they cannot get, and which without this service would be lost to them, is not only *not* destructive of State rights, but conservative of them. As we have mentioned above, CALHOUN himself—whom we quote simply because he surely is high authority on the side of the extremest advocate of State power,—took the ground that the distribution of the surplus in 1836 would protect the States against national encroachment, and would increase instead of lessening the strength with which they maintained their distinctive and special functions. And it cannot be doubted, we think, that he was right. For as the funds went from the national treasurer to the treasurers of the States the nation lost the value which it thus parted with, and the States gained to a corresponding degree. That latent force which the money had the nation gave away to the States. It was they that applied the money to the public uses, and which therefore realized to themselves the force which it possessed. If it can be imagined that this aggrandized the nation and weakened the States, such imagination is certainly of remarkable liveliness.

For it must be reflected that the payment of the money is not a gift from one set of people to another set. The people are the same. There is no difference of interest any more than a difference of physical structure between the citizens of the United States and the citizens of the several States. They are identical. What they lose is lost. They cannot be in reality at once rich by the fulness of the national

treasury and beggared by the exactions of local taxation, although a mischievous and absurd notion of the American system of government tends to make them so by confusing with the true rights of the States a separateness of existence which does not actually exist. When revenues that are collected under Congressional law, and which if not collected under it would be lost to the people, are handed over to the States in part or entirely, it is simply that the people employ for their common advantage the means appropriate to the work. The States cannot of themselves draw a revenue from the manufacture of liquors. But the people, preferring to have such a revenue maintained, can employ the national machinery to get it and the State machinery to use it.

Let us look more particularly at the *Courant's* expressions. It will be observed that it does not impeach the truth of the formularies in which we assert the identity of the people; it contents itself with exclaiming that, true or not, such doctrine is centralization and leads to the abolition of State lines. What we have said may answer this assertion, but we choose to say more. We entirely agree with the *Courant* in the conviction that the hope of the country lies in the preservation to the local governments of every function appropriate to their nature. Local self-government in the true and just sense is the foundation of our American system. But the system itself is systematic. It gives to the States their natural functions and preserves to them their just "rights." But it does not do more than this. Mr. CALHOUN, and Mr. YANCEY, and Mr. DAVIS,—apparently also in the present days some members of what has been thought to be a truly national party,—professed their concern when they saw the nation exercising the functions that properly belonged to it. They wished to have the States strong and the Union feeble. They were no more right than are those who err on the other side, and who would centralize upon the model of Berlin and Paris the whole political force of the country in a single aggregation of bureaux.

What is proposed in the Pennsylvania resolution is nothing that affects the proper relations of nation and State. The separation of the two is no way disturbed. The "balance" of their powers, if you prefer that expression, is preserved. There is no gift, no gratuity, no idea of favor, implied in the measure. It is only because of the confusion in men's minds that it should be thought for a moment that the transfer of certain revenues from the general treasury to the local ones is a transfer from one set of persons to another; for the general treasury belongs to the same people that, divided into groups, possess the local treasuries. One they keep in common; the others they keep separately. They act in common as to the one, and from it, if they see fit, they may transfer to those which are not in common.

It is said in the *Courant* that "the philosophers who reason as in the extract [from THE AMERICAN,] would not hesitate to deprive the small States of equal representation with the large States in the United States Senate." This is a very direct and distinct assertion, and seems worth attention. It is put out, perhaps, to stir up the hostility of the small States against a measure which can be less conveniently opposed by fair discussion. It is proper, therefore, to say that as far as it applies to anyone within our knowledge connected with the proposal contained in the Pennsylvania resolution the averment is totally false. Nothing could be more gratuitous and unwarranted. What the Pennsylvania Convention has submitted to the discussion of the country,—and what, we venture to advise the Republicans of the country generally, will be kept before their view,—is a proposal made in good faith for the advantage of the country and for the promotion of its welfare, and there is in it no iota of other purpose. That it means to change the system of our government, or to interfere with the proper relations of the States to the Union, is a suggestion at once shallow and impertinent. It is a practical measure, to be applied to existing conditions.

THE INVESTIGATION OF SPIRITUALISM.

THE appointment of a committee of professors by the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to investigate the allegations and claims of what is called spiritualism, has been received with general satisfaction throughout the country. The five gentlemen named are with one exception men who have given the public assurance of their capacity and probity in their respective lines of scientific investigation; and of the fifth we may say that his friends see every reason to expect

that he will be not behind any of his colleagues in this regard when his years are equal to theirs. His nomination may be said to have been made by the late Mr. HENRY SEYBERT, whose bequest to the University has led to the appointment of this committee. And here let us say that that bequest was in no sense dependent upon this investigation. Mr. SEYBERT gave absolutely to the University the endowment for the chair of philosophy and for a ward in the hospital, and the money would have been forthcoming, even if the University had refused to enter upon the inquiry. It is a reasonable deference to the wishes of a generous benefactor, and a belief that the public interests will be served thereby, that furnish the motives to the creation of this committee.

This general satisfaction with the committee is not shared by some at least of those who are concerned in the matter. From several quarters we hear of spiritualists making complaint as to its composition, and speaking as though the results must be unsatisfactory. A writer of a long letter in the Brooklyn *Eagle* denounces the members as humbugs without exception, predicating this statement upon a report that the majority of the five commissioners "regard the mediums as humbugs." This statement is founded upon an entirely unwarranted newspaper report which made very free with the names and opinions of the members of the committee. We are warranted in saying that no majority of the committee—not more than one of its members,—has authorized any such statement. That none of the members of the committee are spiritualists, goes without saying. It would have been impossible to have made up a committee of spiritualists from the faculties of all the universities and colleges in America. In the faculties of the University there has been no spiritualist since the resignation of Professor ROBERT HARE in 1847. When Mr. SEYBERT asked an investigation by the University, he was well aware that no person in connection with it shared his belief in the reality and significance of what are called "spiritual phenomena." He asked that the evidence might be looked into by a body of men who did not share his belief, in order that the truth might be vindicated. So far as we can learn from his friends his own attitude towards the question, it was not always the same. At most times, he was a believer; at intervals, a state of doubt would supervene. In either mood, he desired the investigation, and desired it at the hands of those whose judgment would be unbiassed by the predilections of belief.

To doubt the truth of spiritualism, it is by no means necessary to assume that "the mediums are all humbugs." A great many, even of those who have combated the claims of spiritualism, have refused to ascribe it to fraud and deception of the public. The extreme orthodox critics of the system have taken the view that the manifestations are the work of evil spirits, and that the mediums have been deluded by powers more or less demoniac. But to say even so much as this is by no means to class mediums as humbugs. It does not charge deception upon them; it merely asserts that they have been deceived. Again, what may be called the psychological explanation of spiritualism, while it excludes the action of any spirits but those of the mediums, regards these as the victims of a self-deception, and by no means as deceivers of the public. It seeks in the mysterious aspects and powers of the human mind and will, and in their unconscious operations, for clues to the certainly strange things that have been seen and done in spiritual *séances*. There may be yet other explanations which may meet the case, and which without conceding the inferences which spiritualists draw from their facts do not involve any charge of fraud or deception. That the committee are not believers in spiritualism, does not warrant the allegation that they attribute moral baseness of any kind to spiritual mediums.

As the committee was appointed at the beginning of the vacation period, it was not expected to undertake the work until the return of its members to their duties in the fall. We presume it is not expected that they will dispose of the matter in an off-hand or hurried manner. They will need time to hear the whole case and have the whole evidence submitted to them. And it will be soon enough to find fault with them when they have shown unwillingness to receive or incapacity to weigh justly the statements of the representatives of spiritualism.

WEEKLY NOTES.

WITHIN the last decade, the Sunday-school encampment or assembly has become quite an influential factor in the religious,

social and intellectual life of the interior States. Developing the plan which seems to have originated at Chautauqua, many similar assemblies have been established, and have proved themselves very popular. More than a dozen, we are advised, have been held during the summer just past. They furnish at moderate cost a happy combination of recreation, change, and moral and mental culture; and while they have many of the attractions of the "summer resort" they have certainly many other advantages as to the purity and elevation of their surroundings. As an example of these may be mentioned the Monona Lake Assembly, at Madison, Wisconsin, which closed a fortnight's session early in August. A shady hill across the lake from the city was enclosed for the purpose, and a large wooden "tabernacle," open at the sides, and capable of seating five thousand people, was placed on a natural amphitheatre. Tents were rented to the visitors, so that those coming from a distance need only provide themselves with food and bedding, which need be no more elaborate than campers commonly have. The grounds and all the equipments are owned by a stock company, by which the accommodations are being made more complete every year.

But aside from the recreation of camping two or three weeks in a most beautiful and healthy location there was a programme of lectures on art, history, science, religion, literature and travels, Sunday-school normal classes, children's classes, elocution, music, Greek,—indeed, a most extensive and comprehensive course. A chorus of over two hundred voices was drilled twice a day by an accomplished teacher, so as to be able to render the oratorio of "Athalia," by MENDELSSOHN, very creditably in a grand concert which was given near the close of the session. The privileges offered by such a programme are rare to many who come to these gatherings, and that they are appreciated is attested by the fact that nearly four hundred tents were used, and from three to six thousand people were on the grounds every day. The Sunday school, the church and the "C. L. S. C." all have a hand in keeping up the interest, but denominational lines are obliterated and fellowship reigns supreme. This institution must have a very favorable influence in uniting and harmonizing the forces which aim to raise and improve society.

DEVONSHIRE, England's second largest county, is proud of the COLERIDGES, who have long been seated at Ottery St. Mary,—said on good grounds to be identical with THACKERAY's "Chatteris,"—a pleasant little town, with a splendid old church, on the brisk, bright river Otter, in a charming country. The present Lord Chief Justice of England has greatly enlarged and improved his inherited home there, where his father, also an eminent judge, resided. Conspicuous in the park is the "TICHBORNE Knoll," consisting of trees from the TICHBORNE estate, the only present Lord COLERIDGE would accept from the family whose cause he won. Ottery is twelve miles from the ancient city of Exeter, once the capital of the West, whither the great county families betook themselves in the winter, in the days when very few went to London. Many of their old mansions—including BEDFORD House, the residence of the Earls of BEDFORD,—are still intact, but long since devoted to other uses.

COPIES of the New York Sun, dated September 3d, 1883, and September 3d, 1833,—the latter a *fac-simile* of the issue actually printed on the latter date,—have been sent out together, to show the contrast between the two and exhibit the progress of journalism. The difference is, of course, very notable. The Sun of to-day is larger, better printed, double the price, and contains fresh news from all parts of the world. But the smaller copy is, on the whole, preferable. Its editorial matter appears to be honest, and is certainly void of offence; its contents generally are clean and decent, and the smaller quantity which it furnishes saves for better work a considerable share of the reader's time.

PUBLIC OPINION.

CONNECTICUT'S ANXIETY ABOUT STATE RIGHTS.

THE Hartford *Courant*, in whose ownership Senator Hawley's name appears first, copies from THE AMERICAN a few paragraphs printed last week under the caption, "The People Are the Same," and adds some comment which we print in full as we have made it the text for some remarks which appear elsewhere. The *Courant* says:

"We do not quote the above for the sake of saying anything more about the Pennsylvania scheme of levying Federal taxes for distribution among the several States, but merely to call attention to the tendency of this new school of political philosophy, which, if it is logical, must go on to wipe out all State lines and entirely change the Federal nature of the Government. The moment the States for what may seem a temporary advantage permit the general Government to take on functions not contemplated by the Constitution, that moment the individual States are in danger of an insignificance and subordination never contemplated by the States that ratified the Constitution, nor anywhere embodied in it. It is quite true that the persons of the Federal and State governments are the same, but the governments are distinct in origin, purpose and office; and it is this distinction that distinguishes the United States from all other Governments,—that gives it its marvellous union of strength and elasticity, of power and of freedom. If we lose that distinguishing difference, we lose everything that makes our republic, expanding territorially as it is and must do, the most hopeful experiment of popular government ever tried. Our hope is in the due balance in the State and Federal organisms. And there cannot be a more vital injury inflicted upon the United

States than by deliberately ignoring the State and Federal limits, which have been so carefully marked in the Constitution. As well might a man who is a partner in two distinct manufactories indiscriminately mix the accounts and the business of both, as for the citizen of the State and the United States to confuse the functions of the two governments of which he is a member. The logic of the above statement, that it is the right of the States to demand that the Federal Government shall raise money by general taxation, to be distributed to their separate necessities, does not stop there. There is no reason why every citizen should not have a right to go directly to the general Government and demand his share of the general revenues. The *doctrinaire* reasoning . . . carried on is the obliteration of all State rank and consideration. There are men, indeed, already who hold that the States might as well be wiped out and consolidated into one national government. That will never take place (except by a revolution of a now unexpected sort), but it is highly probable that steps may be taken to impair the equal rank and dignity of the States. The philosophers who reason as they run in the extract we have quoted would not hesitate to deprive the small States of equal representation with the large States in the United States Senate. And the only safety of the States is in restraining the Federal Government within its legitimate functions; if that restraint is removed, anything else may follow."

"DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY."*

THIS is an elaborate undertaking, conceived in a praiseworthy spirit. It is the latest effort to open a pathway for the world's true advance,—a purpose that has inspired the noblest minds in every age of the world. Profoundly moved by seeing ignorance, suffering and misery everywhere, they have sought to find a remedy. Their efforts reveal the better side of human nature, however weak or imperfect their remedy may seem to be. There are critics, though, who never hesitate to denounce such persons. They are called system-makers, and are regarded as vain men, stirred more by ambition than by a tender and right feeling toward mankind. Such criticism is very harsh. Most attempts of the kind, it is believed, are the outcome of a good spirit, and ought not to be unfeelingly and hastily condemned. Those who laugh at More's "Utopia," must be ignorant of the author's purpose, and the same thing may be said of Bacon's "New Atlantis" and Campanella's "City of the Sun." If no universal specific has been discovered, this fact is no proof that such a specific never will be. In every case, the desire to help is worthy of praise, and the hope that a remedy will be found for all the ills of life is dearly cherished by mankind.

The essential idea of social science is the regularity and uniformity of social phenomena. Comte is the modern founder of sociology, though, as he himself admits, Montesquieu and Condorcet had long before maintained a similar idea concerning human action. Comte, however, fixed the position of sociology among the sciences, of which he formed a series or "hierarchy."

In the first volume, after giving a general view of his entire scheme, Mr. Ward reviews the systems worked out by August Comte and Herbert Spencer, and devotes the remainder of the volume to an exposition of the most fundamental principles of cosmical development. These are termed laws of aggregation, and relate to the genesis of matter and of celestial bodies, the genesis of life and of organic forms, and the genesis of mind, of man, and of society. The author then proceeds in the second volume to show the reciprocal relations of man and the universe, that happiness is the ultimate end of creation, that progress is the primary means to happiness, action the direct means to progress, opinion the direct means to progressive action, knowledge the immediate data of ideas, and education the direct means to knowledge.

In the introductory chapter (Vol. I., p. 25), the author gives an epitome of the philosophy of human progress, or dynamic sociology. He says that "the desire to be happy is the fundamental stimulus which underlies all social movements, and has carried on all past moral and religious systems. These have been established in obedience to the deepest conviction and belief that they were able to accomplish the amelioration of the condition of mankind." These movements, he maintains, have failed; and why? Because they were "misdirected, owing to the ignorance of man respecting nature, upon which alone all successful effort must be expended." He declares that the problem of human improvement consists in guiding the vast and acknowledged forces of nature "in a progressive instead of a non-progressive direction." To do this, there must be a set of principles, doctrines or articles, to which as a creed the world shall give in its adhesion. These principles "must be true and be founded on the natural, and not false, as in previous systems, and founded on the supernatural." The fundamental principle or first article of this new creed is that all progress is the result of the utilization of the materials and the forces which exist in nature. The second is that the true and only way of carrying out the first lies in the universal diffusion and thorough co-ordination of the knowledge now existing in the world respecting the materials and forces of nature; in short, the "scientific education of all the members of society." It may be added that by education he means the imparting of "a knowledge of the materials and forces of nature to all the members of society."

Put in simpler form, the author's fundamental idea is the acquisition

* "Dynamic Sociology; or, Applied Social Science, as Based upon Static Sociology and the Less Complex Sciences." By Lester F. Ward, A. M. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

of correct knowledge, which consists in finding out the ways of nature. The teachings of science concerning man and the universe are set forth with great clearness. But we may rationally question whether the world is suffering so much from lack of correct knowledge as from lack of power to do those things which are generally acknowledged to be correct. Doubtless science is doing wonders for us in promoting the convenience and healthfulness of living, in exposing a multitude of errors; but in the realm of moral action has Mr. Ward or any scientist of recent date emitted any new and welcome light? Suppose we throw away religion as an effete thing which perhaps once served a good purpose; what new dynamic has been found or invented to supply its place? After a careful study of Mr. Ward's work, we are unable to learn, notwithstanding its title, that he has discovered any new dynamic power whereby the world is likely to be improved. The treatise is an exposition of the workings of nature, and he maintains that if these are followed we shall be happy, which is the end of living. But persons have known in all ages that the aggregate happiness of a man who lived a sober, virtuous life surpassed that of a man who lived in a different manner. We know perfectly well that for every violation of the laws of nature suffering must inevitably follow; yet they are defied and the world is filled with suffering. Men do not lack a knowledge of right conduct, but the power to do right. How that can be strengthened, is a serious and noble inquiry, and anyone who can furnish a new moral dynamic will perform an incalculable service to mankind.

This doubtless is familiar criticism of Mr. Ward's position; but, after all, is it not true? How can the world be toned up and led into higher forms of activity? This is the question for the seriously-minded to consider. How can men be moved to live as well as they know how? How can the millions of laboring men, to put the question still more specifically, be induced to spend their increased earnings in providing more comforts for their families, instead of squandering them in the drinking-saloon or at the gambling-table? They have not the taste to read works on sociology, and if they had it is very doubtful whether they would profit by them. Science thus far has been powerless, utterly so, to help this great class. Religion, which Mr. Ward thinks is going out of date, has done much. The paternal instinct in many cases has been a powerful dynamic; but what power does Mr. Ward offer through the operation of which they will gain a sweeter and wiser living?

The author's notion of the end of man is a matter of great importance. It is the central point around which the work turns. "The ends of man," he says (Vol. II., p. 128), "are primarily and principally these: (1.) the pleasures connected with nutrition, (2.) the pleasures connected with reproduction, (3.) the pleasures connected with general physical exercise, (4.) the pleasures of taste, and (5.) the pleasures of the intellect. These pleasures, taken in connection with those secondary ones derived from them, constitute the immediate incentives to all action, and may be comprehended under the one general term, happiness. Happiness consists in the realization of all the positive forms of feeling, attended by a more or less complete absence of the negative forms, known as pain. Happiness in this sense is the sole end of life, the primary object of existence,—a truth which comes forth with great power when we remember that under the fundamental law above formulated the attainment of this end is certain to be followed by the fulfillment of the ends of nature. To attain happiness is to employ the means whereby nature works out her ends,—preservation, progression."

The chapter is an exceedingly interesting one, and the author displays fine power in concentrating and presenting the leading ideas on this momentous subject. His own view would be labelled the utilitarian one, and the answers to the arguments of his opponents, if not deemed conclusive, it must be admitted, are clear and weighty. The work is fair throughout, whatever faults it may contain. It is interesting to read his answer to the question, "Can happiness be directly sought?" He replies (Vol. II., p. 153): "By the individual, yes; by society, no. The individual may seek it directly, but can best attain it by seeking it indirectly." This reply, it will be contended, indicates that Mr. Ward has not gone to the bottom of the subject concerning the end of man and of happiness. He has not struck the highest notes of human character; his music is purely earth-born. He can find nothing higher than man,—a purely human creature without heavenly aspirations. But there are those who maintain a different notion with respect to the nature of man and of happiness. Through belief in an active relationship with the divine, a notion of happiness is entertained and realized unknown to Mr. Ward's philosophy. To acquire that by direct effort is impossible. This is the kind of happiness which the author of "Ecce Homo" had in mind when he said that some things could be had only by renouncing them. It is the kind of happiness so clearly comprehended by John Henry Newman in his writings, and by Shairp in his remarkable essay, "The Moral Motive Power."

Mr. Ward says that "the problem of dynamic sociology is the organization of happiness" (Vol. II., p. 156). The remark is enforced by the illustration of a cotton mill. It is a device by which, after a multitude of interferences with a persistent force and persistent materials, an ultimate end is finally attained. "Not otherwise in its most general aspects must be the course which enlightened man shall adopt, if he

hopes to influence his own progress. He, too, must interfere with the course of the social forces now running to waste, and direct them into channels of his choosing which lead toward the final object which he desires to secure. If virtue and right conduct are the means to individual happiness, there must some method be devised to render right conduct preferable to wrong conduct. But most of the wrong conduct is due to defective judgment; *i. e.*, defective correspondence between organism and environment. . . . Error is the result of imperfect acquaintance with the field in which action must be taken. . . . This is the present state of man, and therefore the supreme *desideratum* must be that of familiarizing himself with the world in which he exists. Knowledge, therefore, is the end to be more directly pursued, since through knowledge comes the entire succession of desirable objects,—right conduct, progress, happiness."

Such is the cardinal doctrine of this very noteworthy book. We wish mankind could be drawn into better ways of living so easily, but the sad experience of many ages has taught the world otherwise. Not righteousness, but power to be righteous, has always been the supreme want of humanity.

A. S. B.

LITERATURE.

"A WASHINGTON WINTER," AND OTHER NOVELS.

TO see things, and to be able to represent them to others in their simple integrity as seen, are not necessarily co-existing qualifications for book-making; if they were, "A Washington Winter" (By Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.) would doubtless be a very different book from what it is. Of Mrs. Dahlgren's experience of Washington society, there can be no question, and her desire to represent her subject in a "tellingly" accurate style may be taken for granted; yet her efforts as manifested in her book have resulted only in a coarse and bungling travesty, bearing, of course, some resemblance to truth, but only as—

"A sign-post likeness of the human race,
Which is at once resemblance and disgrace."

The "types" which the authoress has essayed to represent are nearly the same as those already portrayed in various other stories of Washington life, notably in the little novel called "Democracy," which has been so delightfully received by our British brethren, and in DeForest's clever but less widely-known "Playing the Mischief." There are corrupt and ignorant legislators, bold and crafty lobbyists, frivolous fashionables, foreign noblemen, an unfortunate lady with a "claim," and an altogether wise and witty woman who overlooks the whole turmoil with amusement tempered by disgust; but all are so overwrought and travestied that it is difficult to discover in them much likeness to anything really existing. There is a member of the Cabinet whose wife "receives," assisted by her nine-year-old daughter, whom she introduces to the guest she gracefully addresses as "Mr. What's-your-name," as "My little gal Sary," with the addition: "Sary's a good gal; I never hev to lick her!" Also a member of Congress with a homely wife, who he assures everybody "takes the shine off creation;" which appreciative husband calls the lady with the claim "marm," bids her be "spry," and tells her openly that she must give so much money to "grease the wheels of legislation." Also a high-toned commodore who manages at a ball supper to trick a "tea-totally temperate" Cabinet officer into getting excessively drunk, in order to amuse the elegant Mrs. Wilton, the overlooking goddess of the piece, who on witnessing the success of this delicate practical joke "tried to look displeased, and said not a word; but a solitary tear trickled down her cheek, the effect of suppressed laughter." And of other remarkable characters there are not a few. An effect of verisimilitude is sought for by the authoress in the introduction of various real personages among these airy creations of her fancy,—Generals Grant and Sherman, Garfield, Alexander Stephens, etc.,—but they do not mingle harmoniously with the rest of the extraordinary mixture. As a mere attempt at a work of fiction, "A Washington Winter" would only provoke from the critic a passing smile; as the attempt to portray a phase of life which according to Mrs. Dahlgren's claim "represents the nation," it deserves to be repudiated as a specimen of what in roundabout language is called "saying the thing that is not."

So strong a tide of fiction has set of late in the direction of Newport, its fashions and its follies, its excitements and its *ennui*, its aristocratic assumptions and its superb ignoring of the common herd, that the novel-reading public bids fair to become as thoroughly acquainted with it as an outside view can render anyone. One of the latest works devoted to this exposition is the anonymous one entitled "A Newport Aquarelle" (Boston: Roberts Brothers), in which the advantages of apparently extensive experience of the fashionable watering-place and fidelity in its delineation are heightened by an agreeable story and some interesting developments of character. The elderly and exclusive queen of fashion, the ambitious aspirant who suffers snubs and repulses in her endeavors to push into the front rank of society, the beautiful young lady who shines as belle of the season, the fatuous gilded youth, the sensible and high-minded hero who looks down on the giddy crowd, the inevitable noble Englishman, are all represented in "A Newport

Aquarelle," and all revolve in the limited round of the Casino, the polo ground, the Glen, a yacht, and a few private villas,—scenes circumscribed enough, yet sufficient for a background to a story similarly circumscribed to few actors and slight events. The fortunes of *Gladys*, the heroine, her waverings between ambition and love, and the happy conclusion which allows her in spite of proverbial impossibilities to "eat her cake and keep her penny," may be left for the reader to trace for him or her self. A stern moralist may protest against the aforesaid "cake and penny" dénouement, which is, after all, an entire begging of the question raised; but the story is evidently not the chief matter in this book. Newport itself is the hero and the theme, and fidelity in its delineation is the merit chiefly to be prized.

It is not necessary to criticise the methods of so well known and popular a novelist as the author of "The Price She Paid: A Novel," (By Frank Lee Benedict, author of "Saint Simon's Niece," "Madame," etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.,) as these are already accepted by a large circle of appreciative readers. It is only necessary to say that the present work by no means falls below the level of those previously given to the world by the same writer. Reduced to its simplest elements, the story of "The Price She Paid" is not an intricate one. A fashionable young lady, *Miss Georgia Grosvenor*, on the eve of making an unexceptionable marriage of esteem (and wealth,) retires for the renewal of her health to a rural mountainous region of Eastern Pennsylvania, where she boards for the summer with a remarkable wood-nymph sort of a young landlady, *Phyllis French*. The unworldly character of *Phyllis*, aided by the attractions of a young farmer of the neighborhood, whose education and breeding are as remarkably superior to his surroundings as those of the wood nymph, succeed in turning *Georgia* from the error of her worldly ways; and she gives up her unexceptionable matrimonial prospects for others apparently much less promising, while *Phyllis* marries the brother of the fashionable young lady, whom she has also converted and cured. Upon this foundation, poor as it appears, is built a large and attractive edifice of description, conversation, and small incidents, forming a novel of more than average interest and pleasantness of its own kind. *Phyllis* is a perfectly impossible girl, but she is not dull; *Georgia's* tribulations are not wearing, for the reader is perfectly certain that things will turn out right in the end. Even the "price she pays" is not allowed to amount to a very heavy sum, thanks to a fortunate discovery of a coal mine which makes everybody wealthy at the end of the book. The only cloud on the reader will be the puzzle as to which "she" the title refers to, as both heroines are equally charming and neither "pays" anything worth mentioning.

MOODY'S "LAND AND LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES."—Of prophets who prophesy smooth things, we have no lack; of prophets who tell the other side of the story, there is the more need. A Jeremiah of this kind is Mr. William Goodwin Moody, in his "Land and Labor in the United States" (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons); and those who suppose that we have solved the economic problems of our national situation may find it wholesome reading. Mr. Moody's two pivots of discussion are the "land question" and the "machinery question." We think he would have done better to have treated them separately in two books, each of half the size. Even he has not shown them to be more than externally related problems.

The machinery question is one of the most difficult problems in economic science, and has been treated too superficially in all the discussions of it which have come to our notice. The whole scope of the effects of devices to save labor has not been considered; the effect of lowering prices has been thrust into undue prominence, and the effect on employment has been contemplated only in connection with the assumption that society has abundance of profitable work for all who are willing and able to do it. This assumption we doubt; at any rate, it is demonstrably untrue of this and every other country in the present condition of things. Those who are deprived of employment by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, do not find at once and easily the other occupations for which machinery is said to set them free. Perhaps the time will come when the organization of the productive forces will have attained such perfection that human labor everywhere will be in constant and ample demand, and no man will be obliged to sue for leave to toil. But at present we are in a state of transition and have to endure the frictions of transition. We have harnessed great natural energies to our service, but have not readjusted the social order to the changes involved in their employment. We have made it possible for one man to raise as much food as many; but we have not shown how the many are to get their share of the food. It is quite true, and Mr. Moody does not do justice to the fact, that in many lines of production the lowering of cost has so increased production that the total of employment has not been diminished, and in some cases has been increased. It is as to the extent of this gain that room is left for doubt. In some very large lines of human activity, notably in agriculture, no adequate increase of consumption is possible. If one man produces food enough for six by means of machinery, where he could have fed but three without it, the six do not and cannot eat as much more food as will continue to employ two men in its production. And when the

extent of agriculture as a source of employment is remembered it will be seen that this is a very serious fact for the working classes. It is the backbone of Mr. Moody's argument. He insists that the same is true of the manufacturing industries equally, and presents some startling facts and figures in confirmation. Between 1872 and 1877, the improvements in machinery enabled one of our mills to dispense with fifty per cent. of its human force.

Mr. Moody's remedies are two-fold. The first is to put a stop to the growth of the large-farm system, which threatens to absorb our most productive lands, even in America. The Homestead Law stopped that growth before in 1861, after it had gone on since 1847. In his view, new legislation is needed to limit the size of holdings, and to secure the occupation of land by owners, rather than tenants. The second of his remedies is the reduction of the hours of labor from ten, not to eight, as the trade-unions ask, but to six. He thinks that six hours' service a day is all that society now requires of the great body of workers, and that this reduction would be a gain by forcing the employment of a proportionally greater number.

We are not prepared to assent to the proposal. We see the grievance, but we think there should be some more natural way out of the difficulty. There are so many things in the world that need to be done that a little more intelligence in the organization of labor should suffice to find the requisite amount of employment. But we welcome Mr. Moody's book, as it will oblige discussion.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

JEWISH ARTISAN LIFE IN THE TIME OF JESUS, ACCORDING TO THE OLDEST SOURCES. By Franz Delitzsch, D. D. Translated by Rev. Bernhard Pick, Ph. D. Pp. 91. \$0.15. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

THOSE PRETTY ST. GEORGE GIRLS: A SOCIETY NOVEL. Pp. 346. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

TRAINING-SCHOOLS FOR NURSES: WITH NOTES ON TWENTY-TWO SCHOOLS. By W. G. Thompson, M. D. Pp. 57. \$0.60. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

THE GREAT NORTHWEST: A GUIDE-BOOK AND ITINERARY OVER THE LINES OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD [ETC.]. By Henry J. Winsor. Pp. 276. \$1.25. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT on the Italian press, lately published, gives the following particulars: About 1,378 papers and periodicals are published in Italy. Lombardy has the largest number, two hundred and seventeen, and the province of Rome comes next with two hundred and ten. Tuscany, Piedmont and Campania have each a little over one hundred and fifty. The other provinces follow in a declining scale from one hundred downwards. The Basilicata, a province of the former Neapolitan kingdom, has only five. The city of Rome itself publishes two hundred, Milan one hundred and forty-one, and Naples one hundred and twenty. In all Italy, one hundred and sixty papers appear daily, one hundred and twelve twice or thrice a week, and five hundred and thirty-seven are weekly periodicals. There are two hundred purely political journals, fifty-eight politico-religious, sixty-nine purely religious, one hundred and ninety-four deal principally with economical or agricultural subjects, and eighty-three are humorous. The oldest paper in Italy is the *Gazzetta di Genova*, which was established in 1797. In the year 1881, one hundred and sixty-six new journals and periodicals were started, three hundred and twenty-three in 1882, and thirty-four since the beginning of the present year. Naturally, many disappear as fast as they come into existence; often the first number is the last.

Dr. Barry, the new Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia, is not unknown in literary circles. He is the author of the life of his father, Sir Charles Barry, R. A., of several little books for school use, dealing with Scripture and prayer-book subjects, and he is the editor of several volumes of what may be termed essay-sermons, read by some eminent preachers in King's College Chapel and subsequently published by Mr. Murray. Dr. Barry has also contributed to several leading reviews, and is a practised writer of newspaper articles on ecclesiastical topics.

The *Book-Seller* makes an interesting comparison under the title, "The Humanities in England and France," of the productions in Greek and Latin grammars, dictionaries, and translations of the classics, archaeological and linguistic works, etc., relating to Greece and Rome, in which comparison France takes a disproportionate lead not flattering to England.

Nohl's "Life of Wagner," translated by George T. Upton, is in the press of Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.—Mr. Elliot Stock, London, has just ready a volume entitled "New Studies in Christian Theology."—"John Keats," by Professor Colvin, and "Coleridge," by Mr. H. D. Trail, will be the next volumes in the "English Men of Letters."—Mr. Haweis is preparing a second volume, similar to "Music and Morals," with the title, "My Musical Life."

The days of the "broadside" cheap reprints are evidently numbered; the neat duodecimos at the same low figures are running them quite out of the field. The Harpers have now begun the printing of the cheap duodecimos.—Mr. John S. Clarke is said to be preparing a little volume descriptive of his sixteen years' experience of the London stage.

Messrs. Roberts Bros. announce J. R. Seeley's "Expansion of England," an important work on the conquests of that country.—"A Short Reading-List" has been issued for the use of the public schools of Oakland, Cal., in preparing for recitation, and more especially to make their leisure reading collateral and supplemental to school work.—The English Index Society has undertaken a "Bibliography and Guide to Educational Literature."

A volume of poems by Mr. Maurice Thompson, the Indiana poet, is coming from the press of J. R. Osgood & Co.—Mrs. William Hooper, née Stoughton, is the author of the pleasing story, "The Tsar's Window," in the "No Name" series.—His *Judith Shakespeare*, the heroine of Mr. William Black's new story, is understood to be the poet's daughter.—The literary works of Mr. Gladstone which have taken permanent shape number two hundred and ninety-one.

The London publishing house of Cassell, Petter & Galpin was recently reconstructed under the new title of "Cassell & Co., Limited," as a co-operative enterprise, so organized as to permit its workmen to invest in the capital of the house and to share in its profits. The result of the scheme will be watched with a great deal of interest. The firm was founded more than thirty years ago by John Cassell, a Lancashire carpenter of literary tastes and full of schemes for the improvement of English workmen. At the time of Mr. Cassell's death in 1865, there were five hundred men employed at the extensive printing-house in Belle Sauvage Yard, London. The chief lines of work of the firm are illustrated, fine-art and educational books, and juveniles. For some time, the works published in America were manufactured in London, but now a great deal of manufacturing is done here and more than one hundred sets of plates have been made in this country. This American branch of the house is under the management of Mr. O. M. Dunham, formerly of the American News Co., by experience and capacity well fitted for his position. A meeting of peculiar interest to celebrate the commencement of the new co-operative concern was held at Exeter Hall, London, on June 8th. Mr. and Mrs. Petter and Mr. and Mrs. Galpin entertained seven hundred and fifty of their employes and many visitors, and provided them with a banquet. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M. P., presided, and made a speech which was received with great enthusiasm; Mr. Petter and Mr. Galpin followed. All three gentlemen explained to the employes the peculiar advantages to them that are likely to accrue from the new organization begun under such brilliant auspices. Shares in the company have been purchased by three hundred workmen in the establishment to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars.

Among the features of the first number of Messrs. Macmillan's new magazine, which it is fondly hoped in London will stop the revolutionary inroad of the American magazines, is a tale called "The Supernatural Experiences of Patsy Cong," by Mr. William Black. Miss Yonge will begin a novel called "The Armourer's Prentices," and Mr. Comyns Carr will write on Rossetti's influence on art. The frontispiece is an engraving from "Shy," a picture of Mr. Alma Tadema's.

The *Atlantic Monthly* for October, November and December will be rendered specially noteworthy by articles from Mr. Emerson's unpublished manuscripts. The first of these is entitled "Historic Notes of Life and Letters in Massachusetts," and is marked by the most charming qualities of Mr. Emerson's genius. Mr. B. Brierly, one of the best-known contributors to the Manchester press, proposes in the early spring of next year to visit the United States and Canada, where he will give public readings, and on his return to England will write an account of his travels.

Harper & Brothers will publish in the course of a few days the important work on New Testament criticism on which Dr. Philip Schaff, the president of the American Committee on the Revision of the Bible, has been engaged for nearly two years. The work, which is entitled "A Companion to the Greek Testament and the English Version," has grown out of Dr. Schaff's studies in connection with the revision committee, and is a wonderful thesaurus of information on every subject relating to the history and the critical study of the New Testament Scriptures.

A translation of Koestlin's "Life of Luther," by Rev. Dr. Morris and a corps of able assistants, is now in the press, and will be issued by the Lutheran Publication Society about September 15th. A German translation of Mr. Beard's "Hibbert Lectures" is about to be published very shortly in Berlin. It will appear at a time when the forthcoming celebration of Luther's fourth centenary is drawing attention to all relating to the Reformation.

The London *Athenaeum* has published a number of letters by Byron's wife and sister, the effect of which is to effectually discredit the dreadful scandals which have had so much currency of late years. The misunderstanding between the ladies appears to have had nothing of the scandalous basis averred by Mrs. Stowe. It was of entirely a business kind, and grew out of certain involved law points in Lady Byron's marriage settlement. No hint of the vile suspicions of later days is seen anywhere in the correspondence.

The publishers of *The Century* have arranged with Alphonse Daudet, the great French novelist, for a series of reminiscences and pen portraits of prominent Frenchmen and others, to appear in *The Century* during 1884.

The series of separate papers by Dr. Eggleston on "Life in the Thirteen Colonies," which has been appearing in *The Century* during the past year, will be continued during the coming year, the next being on "Husbandry in the Colonies," and describing the attempts at silk and wine culture, with many other curious experiments and visionary projects. Other papers will treat of commerce, and the social conditions, manners and customs of the colonists. The pictures which accompany these papers will all be of historic interest and value.

Messrs. Harper & Bros. announce in the current number of the *Weekly* the conditions of the reopened competition for their three thousand dollar prize. In the new trial, all American artists under twenty-seven years of age are eligible. It is proposed that the prize shall be awarded to the best original illustration appropriate to Christmas and suitable for publication in *Harper's Magazine* of December, 1884. Designs will be received until March 1st, 1884. The specifications concerning the honorable understanding that the money shall be used in the prosecution of art study, etc., are the same as before, and the judges remain the same. The Messrs. Harper increase the liberality of their offer by announcing three secondary awards of five hundred dollars each for Christmas designs suitable for the *Weekly*, the *Bazar*, and *Young People*. These will not be subject to the condition of art study. There is no limitation whatever put upon the manner of treatment, except that the design must tell its own story without accompanying letter-press.

ART NOTES.

MR. F. GUTEKUNST, of Philadelphia, whose work in photography and allied arts has a wide and deserved reputation, has been giving especial attention of late to the phototype, that ingenious process by which a thoroughly permanent picture—fadeless, that is to say,—is printed in ink directly from the glass. The result is an absolute pictorial *fac-simile*, not only imperishable, as we may use the word, but which through the new Gutekunst processes is given a sharpness and harmony of outline and shading not possible to produce in any other way. Naturally so, since a picture thus produced is not a copy, but the thing itself. Many fine examples of this process have been put forth lately; but a large plate of the Capitol buildings at Washington, just issued, is perhaps the most notable triumph of the phototype yet achieved. It would hardly be possible to praise this plate too highly. It has all the brilliancy of the best line engraving, combined with the nameless tone of the photograph. Evidently an art that can do work so beautiful and so commercially practical as this has an immense future.

A number of the more important paintings exhibited this year at the Munich and Amsterdam exhibitions are reproduced in the September number of the *Art Amateur*.

Two portraits—the bust of a man and a full-length portrait of a lady,—by Raeburn have been added to the British National Gallery. The gift of Miss Pye, daughter of the famous English engraver, to the nation, of a collection of her father's works, has been noted. These master-pieces have lately been placed on exhibition in the British Museum. They are few in number, but extremely attractive.

A painting of Niagara, ten feet by six in size, has been finished in Chicago by Messrs. Green and Bromley, on a commission from the Michigan Central Railroad. A Paris correspondent of *The Studio* says that it costs artists as much to live in France as in the United States. Models and studios are somewhat cheaper, perhaps, but not very much. M. Vibert's "L'Andante" was sold lately in Paris for 13,700 francs, and his "Toreador Vainqueur" for 8,500 francs.

It is reported that Japanese students of photography in Paris have returned to Japan and applied the process to porcelain with success. The death of the painter, M. P. A. Got, a pupil of Cogniet and Cabanel, is reported. He was forty-six years old. He produced mythological subjects and portraits. The ivories belonging to Volterra have been sold at auction in Florence, after an attempt of the authorities to dispose of them to foreigners which was frustrated by the Italian Government.

The Week, a new illustrated paper coming from Cincinnati, of which the first number, for September 1st, has just reached us, is as yet to be praised more for the will than the deed. The publishers' names are not given, and we cannot gather whether the journal is meant only to be a feature of the Exposition or to be regularly published. The principal matters of interest in the first number are copies of paintings by Cincinnati artists in the Exposition. The work throughout is by no means up to the Eastern standard in such things.

William M. Chase was at last accounts at Haarlem, Holland, copying examples of Fransz Hals in the Museum. Louis Gallat's enormous canvas, "The Pest at Tournay," is on exhibition at Brussels for the benefit of a charity. The Princess Louise is to contribute some of her paintings at Boston, and has telegraphed to ask what day pictures should reach the city. Henri Havard, the French art writer, is president of one of the juries at the Amsterdam Exhibition.

Dalou's high relief, "The Republic," will be placed in the library of the Municipal Council at the new Hôtel de Ville, Paris. Reinhold Begus, the Berlin sculptor, is completing with the aid of his pupils the monumental fountain for the palace square at Berlin. The Dresden Gallery has bought for fifty thousand marks at the Munich Exhibition Franz Defreggar's "Before the Uprising in 1809, in Tyrol."

The following are the results of this year's *Prix de Rome* competition in painting: *Premier grand prix*, André Marcel Baschet, pupil of MM. Boulanger and Jules LeFebvre; *premier second grand prix*, Emile Friant, pupil of M. Cabanel; and *second premier grand prix*, Albert Antoine Lambert, pupil of MM. Cabanel, Bin and Lequien. The subject was: "Oedipus, with His Daughters Ismene and Antigone by His Side, Curses His Son Polynices."

An effort is making in Nashville, Tenn., to have an art exhibition in the autumn. Thirty American works from the late *Salon* will appear in the Chicago Exposition. The purchaser of C. S. Pearce's medal picture from the late *Salon*, "A Prelude," is Lieutenant-Governor Ames of Massachusetts. A Goethe iconographic exhibition is open in Frankfurt, in the house in which the poet was born.

Mr. T. L. Atkinson, the English engraver, has finished the plate he has engraved from Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's large picture, "The Lion at Home," and the print will soon be published. The painter has expressed her high approval of Mr. Atkinson's work. The French national subscription for a monument to Gambetta now amounts to fifty thousand dollars, and the Alsace-Lorraine subscription for the same purpose to about half that sum. For the monument to General Chanzy at Mans, twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed.

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has sanctioned the preparation for the South Kensington Museum of casts of certain selected sculptures belonging to the Indian Museum at Calcutta. None of the originals are to be taken to England, as there are no duplicates. Among pictures which have recently realized high prices at auction in Paris, were Meissonier's "Dragon en Vedette," which sold for ninety-seven hundred francs, and Leloir's "Troupe en Marche," for which sixty-three hundred francs were secured.

Franklin Simmons's statue of Oliver P. Morton has been cast in bronze at Munich, and will be received in Indianapolis about October 1st. It will be set up in Circle Park. The British Society of Painter-Etchers proposes hereafter to issue, for the joint benefit of the Society and its fellows, one or more annual portfolios of twelve etchings selected from the exhibitions. The work will be offered to the trade at a minimum net price, and the publisher will bear all costs. The French Government has bought Martin's "Paolo di Malatesta and Francesca da Rimini," which was awarded the first medal in painting by the *Salon* jury. Professor D. C. Eaton has issued at New Haven the third and fourth parts of the "Selections from Friedrich's 'Bausteine,'" which he has translated and annotated. Part III. is the continuation of Part II., which treats of the period of the highest development of Greek sculpture, and Part IV. is devoted to the period of the decline of Greek art.

Messrs. Routledge have in preparation a new holiday book by Miss Kate Greenaway, whose popularity seems to be increasing. Miss Greenaway has taken for her text this year "Little Ann," and other poems, by Jane and Ann Taylor, the old-fashioned air of which is admirably suited to this artist's old-style drawings. Messrs. Routledge will publish a "Greenaway Calendar" for 1884, a little larger than the Liliputian volume of last year.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Ivan Sergiewitz Turgéneff, the eminent Russian novelist, died at Bougival, France, after a long illness, on the 3d inst., aged sixty-five years. Christopher Bernard Shucking, the German author, died at London on the 2d inst., aged 69. William Marwood, "the Queen's executioner," died at London on the 4th inst., aged 58. Professor Varley, the English electrician, died at London on the 5th inst. The treaty of commerce between Germany and Spain passed its third reading in the *Reichstag* on the 1st inst. The measure indemnifying the Government for carrying the provisions of the treaty into immediate effect was also passed. An imperial message declaring the *Reichstag* closed was then read. An official report shows that there were up to the 1st inst. 27,318 deaths from cholera in Egypt since the outbreak of the epidemic. There have been one hundred and forty deaths among the British troops stationed in Egypt. Zululand is in a state of anarchy. Cetewayo has asked for British protection. The military have suppressed fresh attempts at rioting against the Jews in Zala, Hungary. Many of the rioters have been arrested.

There is much excitement in Hong-Kong, consequent upon the receipt of news that the Chinese troops are crossing at Mongkai. This news, if confirmed, means that China has accepted the gage that France has thrown down, and that war is inevitable. The Governor of the Dutch East Indies telegraphs that the town of Telokbelong was probably totally destroyed by the recent volcanic eruption in Java. The district in which that town is situated is entirely inaccessible, as all the roads have been obliterated. Nothing has been heard from Lampong. Some of the light-houses in the Straits are standing, but the lights are extinct. The report of the destruction of Tjiringine by the tidal wave, and the drowning of ten thousand people there, is confirmed. The Governor of New Caledonia has received a petition from the notables of Noumea, urging that France take possession of the New Hebrides. Two French men-of-war have started thither. The recent storms have almost totally destroyed the grain and other crops in the South of Ireland. The authorities fear a renewal of rent agitation, owing to the distress consequent upon the loss of the crops. A general strike against rent is thought to be imminent. As a train from Berlin was passing Stettin on the 2d inst., it ran into a crowd of people who, intending to take a return train to Berlin, were pressing forward to enter the carriages on the wrong side. The number of people killed was forty. The Bishop and town council of Stratford-upon-Avon strenuously oppose the exhumation of the remains of Shakespeare, for which permission was given by the vicar of the parish. The bust of Henry Fielding, the dramatist and novelist, was unveiled by Hon. James Russell Lowell, the American Minister, at Taunton, England, on the 3d inst. Mr. Lowell paid a high tribute to the manliness of the character of the deceased author, and defended the works of Fielding from the charge of coarseness and immorality.

DOMESTIC.—The trip of President Arthur and party in the Yellowstone region ended on the 1st inst., their last camp being at the Mammoth Hot Springs. On the 3d inst., the President and party arrived at St. Paul, and were escorted to the State capitol, where an informal reception was held. The President then went to Lake Minnetonka, to attend the dinner given to President Villard of the Northern Pacific Railroad and his guests. On the 4th inst., the President reached Chicago, and he left at 11.30 Wednesday evening for Washington. All of the life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts were opened on the 1st inst. for the season, which will close on the 1st of May next. Before a court-martial at Vancouver, Washington Territory, on the 1st inst., Lieutenant Robertson, of the First United States Cavalry, pleaded guilty to a charge of duplicating pay accounts, but said he had no fraudulent intentions. The public debt statement issued on the 1st inst. shows a decrease of \$6,671,851 during August. The drought of the last two months in Southern Virginia continues, and is doing great damage to the crops. In some sections, not more than half crops of corn, cotton and tobacco can be made. The streams are fast drying up, making milling operations impossible. It is believed at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the claims for rebate of taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars under the new internal revenue law have nearly all been presented, and it is estimated that they will aggregate about three and a half million dollars. The total annual reduction in the revenue from tobacco, snuff and cigars is now estimated at thirty-six million dollars. At Allentown, Pa., on the 3d inst., forty-one suits were brought before an alderman against the Bethlehem Iron Company by former employes to recover the amounts deducted from their wages in payment of store bills. Ex-Governor Talbot declines to be again a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts. Governor Knott of Kentucky was installed on the 3d inst. in the capitol at Frankfort. The latest reports from the Grand Banks say that thirty vessels have been missing since the great storm on the 30th ult. The receipts of the Patent Office during the last eight months were \$786,659, against \$685,444 during the corresponding period of 1882. Three men were killed and twenty injured by a collision on the Long Island Railroad, at Springfield Station, on the 2d inst. A train on the St. Louis and Evansville Railroad was thrown from the track by some cattle, between Carmi and Grayville, Illinois, on the 4th inst., and a car occupied by Company A of the Ninth Illinois Infantry was overturned, killing nine persons and injuring fifteen. The Cincinnati Exposition opened on the 5th inst. The exhibition of fine arts, machinery and horticulture exceeds anything ever seen in the West. The International Art and Industrial Exhibition at Boston opened on the 4th inst. Reports state that the exhibits were not in proper order for the opening, and that the first impression was disappointing. It is believed, however, that there is plenty of material for a great and instructive display. The Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, running from Greenville to Butler, Pa., a distance of fifty-eight miles, was formally opened on the 4th inst. The road opens up a coal region needed to supply the iron industries of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Steamboat communication between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore has been established, and the first steamer of the line will leave Baltimore on the 8th inst. The semi-centennial of the first white settlement of Dubuque, Iowa, was celebrated on the 3d inst. The Chief Commissioner of Highways of Philadelphia has given notice that hereafter the mixing of mortar on asphalt pavements will not be permitted, as it has an injurious effect. The Treasury Department has issued a circular prescribing regulations to carry out the provisions of the new tariff law for a rebate of the duties on imported salt with which meat has been cured for exportation. Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, made an important decision at Richmond, on the 4th inst., to the effect that a tender of coupons on the Virginia bonds in payment for taxes in that State is "legal tender." This will affect very much the financial and political situation in Virginia. Frederick Douglass denies that the proposed convention of colored men at Louisville on the 24th inst. is to be "in the interest of the present Administration." The corner-stone of the capitol of Dakota was laid on Wednesday at Bismarck, with addresses by General Grant, W. M. Everts, Sitting Bull (the Indian chief), and others. Dr. James D. Trask, a leading physician of New York State, died on the 2d inst. at Astoria, Long Island, aged sixty-one years. William B. Stearns, president of the Fitchburg Railroad, died in Boston on the 2d inst., aged fifty-six years. Hon. Charles Brown, an ex-Congressman of Philadelphia, died at Dover, Del., on the 2d inst., aged eighty-six years.

DRIFT.

From some statistics which have recently appeared concerning Protestant communions in Italy, it appears that the Waldensian Church has now 15,537 members; evangelists, eighteen; ordained clergy, sixty-nine, of whom thirty-eight are ordained preachers for Italy, exercising the functions of their office in forty-one churches and thirty-six under-parochial churches or chapels. The year's expenditures amounted to 117,041 francs. The theological school at Florence was attended by seven students. In every respect as against 1881 there was a very encouraging progress, the work in all the five districts of the evangelization field having been quite successful. Of the Protestant communions in Italy, by far the most promising is the Waldensian Church; its firm ecclesiastical order, its moral earnestness, and its adherence to the confession of the Reformation, qualify it before all others for the difficult work of evangelization in Italy.

The relative value of different methods of injecting railroad ties, to increase their durability, has been lately earnestly discussed. It is stated that on one of the German railways the pine ties injected with chloride of zinc required a renewal of twenty-one per cent. after the lapse of a score of years; beech ties injected with creosote required a renewal of forty-six per cent. after twenty-two years' wear; oak ties injected with chloride of zinc required renewal to the extent of about twenty-one per cent. after seventeen years, while the same kind of ties not injected necessitated fully forty-nine per cent. of renewals. The conditions in all these cases were, it is stated, very favorable for reliable tests, the road-bed being also good, permitting of easy desiccation; the unrenewed ties showed on cutting that they were in perfect condition. On another road, where the oak ties were not injected, as large a proportion as seventy-four per cent. had to be renewed after twelve years; the same description of ties injected with chloride of zinc required only about three and a quarter per cent. of renewals after seven years.

The last two total eclipses of the sun resulted in observations of high importance. Dr. Arthur Schuster has lately reported to the Royal Astronomical Society a detailed account of the observations obtained in Egypt during the eclipse of May 17th, 1882. The direct photographs of the corona indicate its variations from eclipse to eclipse; for if the photographs taken during eclipses in the past twenty years be compared with each other it may be seen that the corona varies in a regular way with the state of the sun's surface, although there are irregular minor changes. At the sun-spot minimum, the corona is much more regular than at the maximum. At the minimum there is a large equatorial extension, and about the solar poles a series of curved rays. At the maximum there is practically no regularity at all; the long streamers go outward, sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another; and during this eclipse, which was near the sun-spot maximum, there was absolutely no symmetry in the appearance of the corona. The transparency of its streamers is most striking. One streamer can sometimes be traced through another, showing that the matter, whatever it is, must be very thin. The fact was brought out in this eclipse that the brightest lines in the prominences are due, not to hydrogen, but to calcium. In considering the results obtained with the complete spectroscopic, it is a striking fact that some of the lines cross the moon's disc, and especially the calcium lines, thus proving that these lines were so strong in the prominences that the light was scattered in the earth's atmosphere and reflected right in front of the moon. The coronal photographs bear out the distinction between the inner and the outer corona, the former being much stronger in light. The continuous spectrum of the corona is stronger on the side where the prominences are weaker. No known substances have been traced in the solar corona.

An American correspondent now in Italy gives the following account of the different qualities of marble: "Marbles are generally divided into three classes,—the *brecciati*, the *bardigli* and the *bianchi*. The first, as its name implies, seems to be composed of a mass of small stones, and is much used for ornaments; the second is white, with dark blue streaks; while the third is a white, spotless species, and therefore of the greatest value and importance. White marble for statuary purposes, indicated to the miner by a covering of schist which is called *madre*, is of many varieties, that from Monte Crestola being the most beautiful. Its flesh-colored tints, fine crystallization, freedom from impurities, and size, make this marble invaluable to artists. In the hands of Michael Angelo, Canova and Tenerani, this was the species of marble which was converted into such divine forms of grace and beauty. The Polvaccio is the quarry which supplies the largest monoliths, some of them measuring sixteen cubic meters. It was from this quarry the material came out of which arose the 'David' of Buonarroti and the 'Wellington' of Canova. Some of the masterpieces of Canova, Tenerani and Vela are made of *bianco chiaro*, which is well adapted for colossal monuments. On the banks of the Carrione are forty-two sawing establishments, provided with appropriate machinery; while in the town of Carrara are one hundred and forty-five workshops, with five hundred men. About three thousand persons, men, women and children, are occupied at the quarries. The blasting at the quarries is the cause of many deaths yearly. Charges of pounds of powder are sometimes inserted at a depth of sixty feet, and the effects of the explosion are terrific. A horn is blown to give notice, when the men around take refuge in openings prepared for them in the rocks, masses of stone passing over their heads and falling at great distances. Not infrequently, however, masses of rock roll down unexpectedly and cause the death of passers-by. Bells used to ring on these occasions, calling to prayer for the dead and dying at the quarries; but the frequency with which this occurred produced such terror among the work-people that the tolling had to be stopped."

"Poor's Manual of Railroads in the United States" for 1883 will show that there have been constructed during the last year 11,591 miles of road, which is more than one-tenth of the present railway system of the country. The whole number of miles in this country is 113,329, of which nearly thirty thousand have been built since 1879, and the increase in mileage has increased the indebtedness over two billion dollars. The average cost of the new mileage of construction is set down in the "Manual" at seventy thousand dollars per mile; but this must include a large profit for the contractors, for it is well known that a railroad can be built anywhere in the West for less than thirty thousand dollars per mile, and in some sections, where short lines have been built with local aid to make connections with existing roads, the cost of grading, tying, ironing and bridging has not exceeded fifteen thousand dollars per mile. Of course, such economic construction leaves no margin for big profits nor for "watered" stock, but requires everything to be done honestly and on a cash basis. Placing the cost of construction at thirty thousand dollars per mile, there have been locked up in the new railroads more than nine hundred million dollars of capital during the past three years, and more than three hundred and fifty millions during the last year. Some figures relative to passenger traffic will also be found of interest. On the New England roads, the number of passengers transported in 1882 was over sixty-five millions, being sixteen times the population of the six States. In the Middle States, the number of passengers carried was ten times the population; in the Western States, about four times. For the whole country, the number of passengers carried by the railroads in 1882 was about six times the population. These facts serve to show the extent to which the people are using the railroads as a means of travel. The rapid absorption of capital in railroad construction during the last three years has not had the disastrous effect upon the financial condition of the country that many anticipated it would have, though it is not to be denied that a real danger to the country's prosperity may spring from this cause, if it is kept up. The warning to hold up has most likely come in season to avert a financial crisis, and the depression in railroad securities that is now felt in all the stock markets may be in the nature of a wholesome admonition.

So much has been said about the large landed estates of Ireland that it is likely to be forgotten that other countries as well have enormous holdings. The dangers involved therein are a subject of animated discussion in Germany. Men of science, in and out of newspaper offices, are discussing the future of the peasantry with much anxiety. Professor Walcker, of the University of Leipzig, says that the largest estates of Great Britain, with one single exception in Scotland, are exceeded in size by several in Germany and Austria. The estate of the Duke of Sutherland is without a rival in

Germany, but in Austria-Hungary it is just equalled by that of Prince Schwartzberg. Each measures about one hundred and twenty German square miles. The area of the possessions of Prince Liechtenstein is about one hundred and four square miles, that of Prince Esterhazy's eighty, and of Count Schouborn's sixty. Other holdings are nearly as large as these. The largest estates in Germany are those of the Belgian Duke of Arenberg, in Hanover and Westphalia. Several German estates are as large as any in England. There are twenty-two land-owners in Germany whose estates are as large as any occupied by British noblemen.

—John Humphrey Noyes, founder of the Oneida Community, who fled the State about a year since to escape indictment, is now an exile. The last heard of him, he was at Clinton, Canada, near Niagara Falls, living with his wife, although three others of the Community women went with her when she joined him. The Community at the time furnished him with a home and funds. Noyes was the autocrat of the Community. His word was the law from which there was no appeal. Since the departure of Noyes, the "Family," or Community, has been governed by a committee of ten men and ten women, who consider all questions arising and direct all business. They have abolished the mixed-marriage system and adopted the monogamic relation. Many wedding ceremonies have been performed, and those who were married previous to entering the Community are again living together. The functionary who links the couples is an ex-Episcopal minister who has for fifteen years been a member of the Community.

—The new postal notes, which went into operation on the 1st inst., are about the length of an ordinary bank cheque and about half an inch wider. They are printed in yellow on the front and in green on the back, and are furnished to the post-offices (the money-order ones,) in books with stubs attached, as in a cheque-book. It is stated on the face of them that they may be written for any amount less than five dollars, and the charge for them is three cents apiece. They are designed to facilitate the payment by letter of money involving odd change. They work like the ordinary postal order, except that no letter of advice is sent regarding them and the sender uses them at his own risk, the Government agreeing to only such responsibility in the matter as it does to the ordinary transmission of the mail. The law states that the Government will not undertake to make right mistakes in the money after it is paid. Difficulties are apt to arise in this particular, for the money value of each note is to be indicated by punching out numbers, and some postmasters, it is thought, will be likely to err in accuracy in this. The new notes, it is expected, will be mostly issued from country offices, but will doubtless be very useful everywhere. They are valid for three months from the last day of the month in which they are issued.

—The Abbe Moignot has succeeded, after much disappointment and many delays, in raising the large sum of money he asked for, wherewith to dredge the bottom of the Red Sea. He is after Pharaoh's chariots and the costly trappings of the Egyptian army. He sees no reason why some of these relics should not be recovered, even at the trouble of removing the sand which has for centuries overlaid them. He is enthusiastic in the hope of fishing up solid dividends for the stockholders in his scheme, as well as of finding much that is valuable to the scholar and the archaeologist. The enterprise does not seem much more chimerical than those which have been set on foot in this country for the recovery of treasure supposed to have been buried by Captain Kidd. Centuries ago, the Romans threw many valuable things into the muddy Tiber, some of which have been brought to light within recent years. We may yet have in our museums some of those famous diamond-studded wheels of the war chariots of the Egyptian monarch, side by side with the remains of the keel of Noah's ark.

—The *Pull Mall Gazette's* "extras" are among the cleverest newspaper novelties of the time. One of them was a compact guide to the Fisheries Exhibition in London, and many thousand copies of it were sold. The latest of the "extra" series is a pamphlet called "The Cholera and Its Prevention." It considers various phases of the subject, such as polluted sources of water-supply, precautions against infection, a history of cholera, quarantine versus medical inspection, etc., and includes a curious "cholera map" of London, showing the comparative violence of the disease in various parts of the metropolis at different visitations of the disease, proving the relative safety of neighborhoods in which most attention was given to sanitary matters. It is altogether a very shrewd, sensible and timely publication, and a vivid demonstration of the practical usefulness of the press.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, September 6.

THE improvement in the tone of the stock markets during the week past is very fully exhibited in the comparative quotations given below. There has been an almost unbroken recovery of all those stocks which had been depressed by the "bear" movements of the preceding fortnight, and the rise of the week shows a very notable change. The truth simply is that without artificial disturbance the stock markets are now inclined to follow the general outlook of the country's business, which is substantially good. The conditions are favorable for a year of moderate and sound prosperity, and all the details given us as to harvests, foreign demand, the movement of specie, etc., encourage the disposition to be cheerful.

Of the money markets, the *Philadelphia Ledger* of this date says: "There is no change in the condition of the local money market, which continues easy, with an abundance of funds for which there is but a moderate demand. Call loans are quoted at five and six per cent., and first-class mercantile paper at six per cent. At New York, in commercial paper there has been more activity, the stoppage of failures and improvement in the business situation having done much to remove the recent difficulties in negotiating. The ruling rates are: For sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, six per cent.; four months' acceptances, six and six and a half per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven and a half per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two and two and a half per cent. all day."

The *Railroad Gazette* of the 1st inst. reports the construction of two hundred and fifty miles of new railroad, making 3,337 miles thus far this year, against 6,544 miles reported at the corresponding time in 1882.

The wheat crop in Kansas is turning out heavier than was expected and is now estimated at thirty-five million bushels. The corn crop is estimated at two hundred million bushels, the largest ever produced in that State.

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those of a week ago:

	September 5.	August 29.
Central Pacific,	68	64 3/4
Canada Southern,	55 3/4	50 1/2
Denver and Rio Grande,	26	25 1/2
Delaware and Hudson,	106 3/4	104 3/4
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western,	121 1/2	118 3/4
Erie,	31 1/4	28 3/4
Lake Shore,	102 3/4	99 3/4
Louisville and Nashville,	50 3/4	42 1/2
Michigan Central,	84 3/4	81 1/4
Missouri Pacific,	99 1/2	95
Northwestern, common,	126 1/4	120 1/2
New York Central,	116 1/2	114 3/4
Ontario and Western,		20 1/2
Oregon and Transcontinental,	65 3/4	
Pacific Mail,	32 1/2	31 3/4
St. Paul,	105 1/4	100 3/4
Texas Pacific,	28 3/4	25 3/4
Union Pacific,	93 3/4	87 1/2
Wabash,	21	18 3/4
Wabash, preferred,	34 1/2	30 3/4
Western Union,	79 3/4	76 1/4

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	September 5.	August 29.
Pennsylvania Railroad,	58	56 3/4
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad,	25 5/8	24 3/4
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.,	43 3/4	43
Lehigh Valley Railroad,	69 1/4	69
Northern Pacific, common,	41 3/4	37 3/4
Northern Pacific, preferred,	75 3/4	70 3/4
Northern Central Railroad,	54 3/4	54 3/4 bid
Buffalo, New York and Pittsburg Railroad, common,	12 3/4	12 3/4
North Pennsylvania Railroad,	66 1/2 bid	67
United Companies of New Jersey Railroad,	191 1/2 bid	191
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad,	17 1/4 bid	16 1/2 bid
New Jersey Central,	82 1/4	

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered,	112 1/4	112 1/2
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon,	112 1/4	112 1/2
United States 4s, 1907, registered,	118 3/4	118 1/2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon,	119 3/4	119 1/2
United States 3s, registered,	103 1/4	103 1/2
United States currency 6s, 1895,	129	
United States currency 6s, 1896,	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897,	131	
United States currency 6s, 1898,	133	
United States currency 6s, 1899,	134	

The New York banks in their weekly statement of averages on the 1st instant showed a gain of \$402,200 in surplus reserve, so that they held \$6,224,025 in excess of legal requirements. The specie supply had increased, and was within a fraction of sixty millions. The Philadelphia bank statement on the same date showed an increase in the item of reserve of \$609,600, in national bank notes of \$25,243, in due from banks of \$757,898, in deposits of \$984,943, and in circulation of \$8,228. There was a decrease in the item of loans of \$786,049, and in due to banks of \$595,870. The Philadelphia banks had \$4,445,000 loaned in New York.

The export of specie from New York last week was \$465,047, mostly silver. The imports amounted to \$638,717, and the arrivals for the year at New York became slightly greater than the shipments.

The Treasury statement on September 1st showed a reduction of \$6,671,852 in the debt before the month of August. This, however, is by the general balance plan of making the statement. The actual cancellation of bonds was \$10,640,500 of the three and a half per cents. embraced in the last call, and \$2,850 refunding certificates, while there was an increase of \$1,287,100 in the three per cents. The total bonded debt, exclusive of the permanent navy pension fund (fourteen millions), stood at \$1,314,876,650, of which only \$327,268,400 are now redeemable, the next class not being redeemable until 1891.

The national-bank capital of Boston is \$52,352,000, divided amongst fifty-nine banks. The magnitude of this is well exemplified by comparison with seven other cities of the same or higher rank as to population. Thus, Philadelphia has thirty-two national banks, with \$17,340,000 capital; Baltimore, seventeen, with \$11,489,770; Chicago, eleven, with \$7,550,000; Cincinnati, eleven, with \$8,100,000; St. Louis, five, with \$2,950,000; Detroit, five, with \$2,650,000; and Indianapolis, six, with \$1,600,000; the capital in the whole seven being \$51,679,770, or \$673,230 less than in Boston alone. This, however, relates only to national banks, and not to any chartered by the State, or to private banks.

The total receipts of cotton at Norfolk, Va., for the cotton year ended August 31st have been 800,133 bales, while the foreign exports have been 372,529 bales, valued at \$17,869,682. This is said to be the largest cotton business ever done at Norfolk in any one year.

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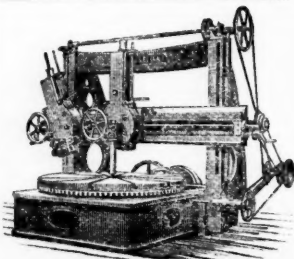
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